# Mercury Contamination in Sediment of the Lake Erie Basin

Chris Marvin, Scott Painter and Alice Dove Environment Canada Ron Rossmann USEPA



## Collaborators

- •Ontario Ministry of the Environment: Eric Reiner, Terry Kolic, Karen MacPherson
- Environment Canada: Mehran Alaee, Murray Charlton, Derek Muir
- •Department of Fisheries and Oceans: Gregg Tomy, Gary Stern
- •USGS: Donna Myers, Dan Button
- •USEPA: Ron Rossmann
- •Ohio EPA: John Estenik



### Why Seds???

- Primary sink for contaminants in the Great Lakes
- Primary source
- Contamination of seds reflective of compounds responsible for environmental impairment and fish consumption advisories
- Time-integrated contaminant burden
- Availability of historical data



# Years for Whole-Lake Data Availability

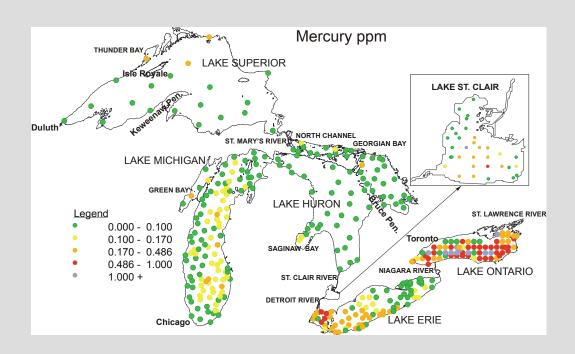
#### Historic Data

- Lake Ontario 1968
- Lake Huron 1969
- Lake St. Clair 1970
- Lake Erie 1971
- Lake Superior 1973
- Lake Michigan 1969-1970 Lake Michigan 1994-1996
- Lake Michigan 1975

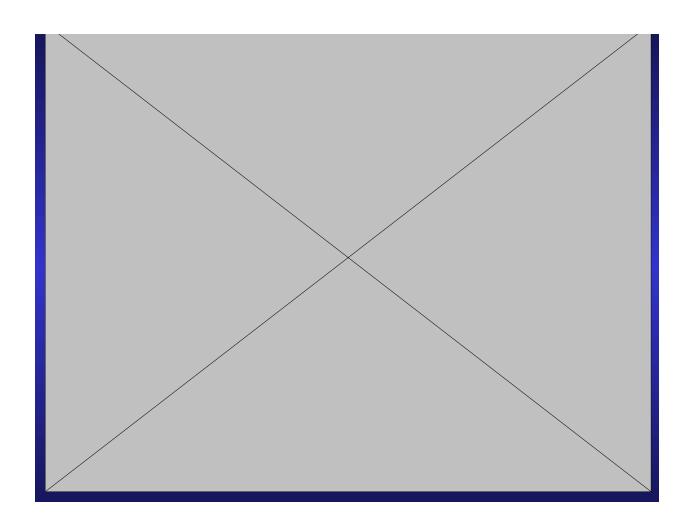
#### Most Recent Data

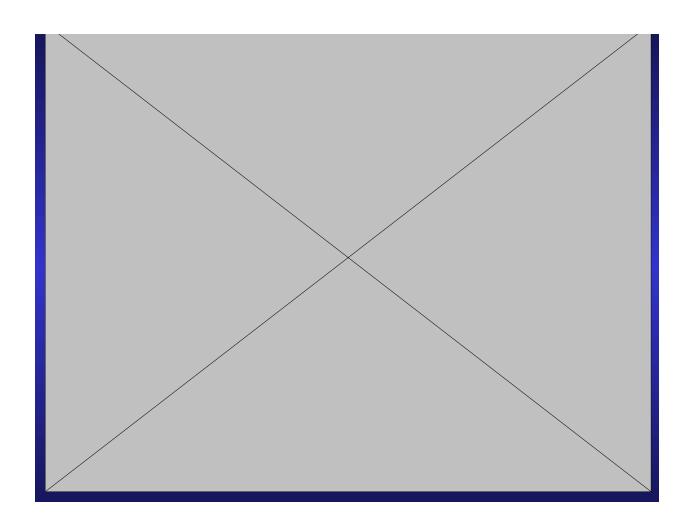
- Lake Ontario 1998
- Lake Huron 2002
- Lake St. Clair 2000
- Lake Erie 1997-1998
- Lake Superior 2000

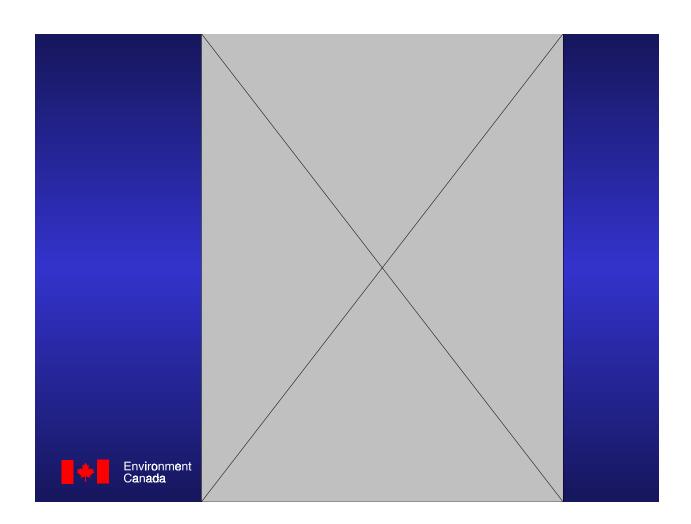


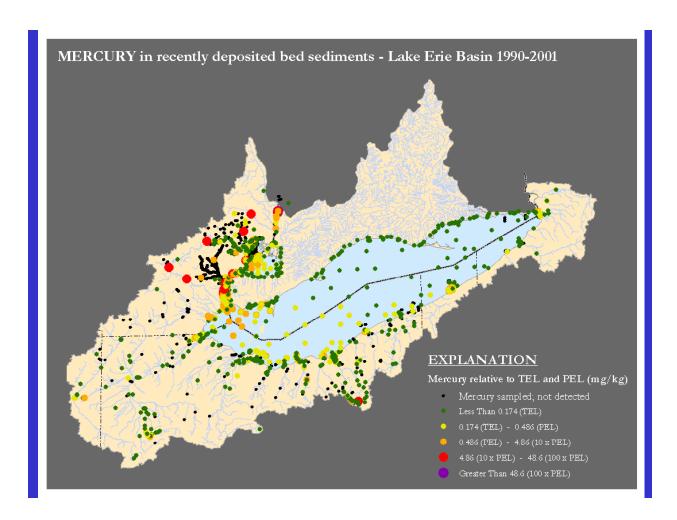


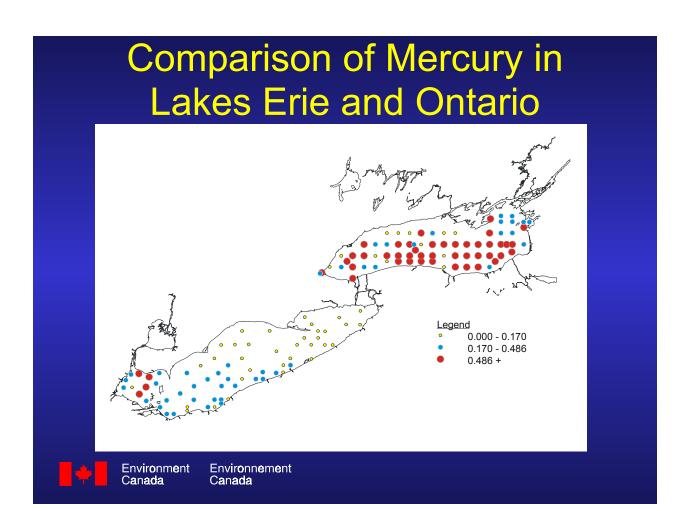












#### Inter-Lake Comparisons

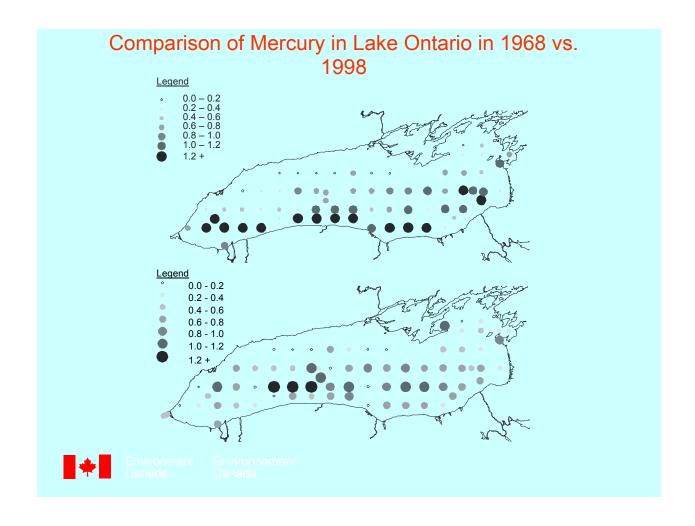
Total mercury concentrations in the most recently collected surficial sediments increase in the order Lake Huron (43 ppb) < Lake Michigan (78 ppb, excluding Green Bay) < Lake Superior (88 ppb) < Lake Erie (190 ppb) < Lake St. Clair (200 ppb) < Green Bay (360 ppb) < Lake Ontario (600 ppb).</p>

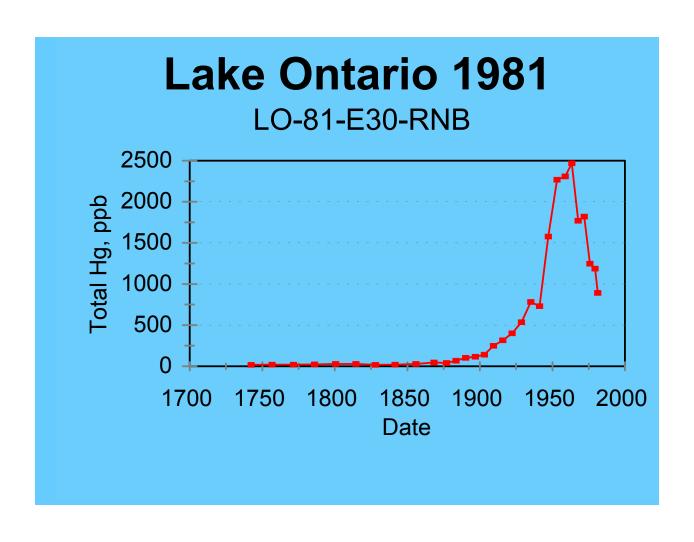


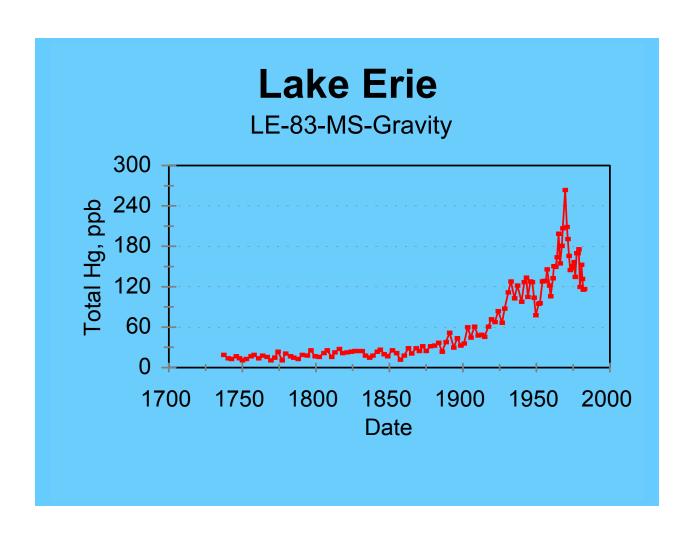
#### Spatial Distribution of Mercury

- Lakes Huron, Michigan (excluding Green Bay), and Superior surficial sediments are the least contaminated with mercury.
- Lake Ontario, Green Bay, and western Lake Erie surficial sediments are the most contaminated with mercury.









#### **Sediment Cores**

- Sediment cores confirm total mercury decline in surficial sediments.
- Sediments in all of the Great Lakes were impacted in the mid- to late 1800s, increasing to maximum levels of contamination in the mid 1950s to late 1960s, followed by declines to current levels



# Status of Mercury in the Great Lakes Basin

- ➤ Significant decreases in mercury contamination in surficial sediments over the period 1972 1998.
- > Sediments in some areas still exceed guideline values for the protection of aquatic biota (Canadian PEL = 0.486 ppm), particularly in Lake Ontario, western Lake Erie, Green Bay and Lake St. Clair



### Status of Mercury, cont.

- Need for source phaseout; elimination of industrial and commercial processes and products that unnecessarily use mercury.
- Past practices have resulted in both widespread elevated levels of mercury, as well as locally contaminated sites.
  Occurrences of fish consumption advisories are a legacy of geographically dispersed sediment contamination in the basin.



#### Status of Mercury, cont.

- Deep burial of contaminated sediments in depositional environments such as the Great Lakes is our only management option.
- Localized contaminated sites can be sources that result in offsite migration of mercury
- Remediation of local "legacy" sources results in progress towards substantive reductions in mercury in the environment.

